

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED IN PARIS ON EUROMISSILES

LD251506 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] In Valence, Pierre Mauroy had a long conversation with Boris Ponomarev, head of the Soviet delegation [to the French Socialist Party Congress]. Why such a strong delegation and why are the Soviet Communists suddenly interested in the French socialists? This was the first question Bernard Vallette asked the Soviet delegation's deputy, Vadim Zagladin. Vadim Zagladin is in charge of international affairs at the Central Committee in Moscow. Here he is reviewing the situation with Bernard Vallette for France Inter:

[Begin Zagladin recording in French] We wanted to show our support for the policy of the French left, which wants to effect changes in the country and which wants to follow a policy of social progress in the interest of the working masses.

[Question] Now listen, I shall ask the question in a slightly different way. A few months ago a Soviet press organ, a very well-known one, criticized Francois Mitterrand, and through him the entire policy of the Socialist Party. A fortnight ago, this same press organ covered the president of the republic in praise. So I would like to know: They way you see things, what has changed so fundamentally? What has caused this U-turn?

[Answer] No, this is not a change, because as soon as the president assumed power the Soviet president, Comrade Brezhnev, sent him a congratulatory telegram, quite a cordial one. These are quite honest good wishes and one cannot say that they are not sincere.

[Question] So what matters to you is to be in power?

[Answer] No, no, this is not true. Certainly, out of diplomatic politeness one sometimes greets heads of states who are not friends or who are even the opposite. But in this case, France has always been our friend; we have greeted the leader of France, of a friendly state, and then the head of state who is the representative of the forces of the left. We have wished success to France's left. If we criticized someone, it was not because he is a president of the left or the president of France; it was because of the point of view he expressed at that specific time. Specifically his point of view on the missiles did not correspond with our point of view, so we were critical. Now we have expressed our opinion on general events and this is something else.

[Question] Now let us talk specifically about the problem of the missiles. On these defense problems, French policy is generally to say that one cannot condemn the deployment of American Pershing missiles in Europe without condemning at the same time the presence of the Soviet SS-20 warheads in the Eastern countries.

[Answer] First of all, a little rectification: The SS-20 missiles are not stationed in the Eastern countries; they are only on Soviet territory. So it is not a question of their deployment in another country as do the [Vallette interrupts]

[Question] They are directed at Western Europe.

[Answer] They are directed at the American bases in Europe, against America's forward-base system which has been in existence for 20 years. So, for 20 years our systems have been in existence, on our territory, as a guarantee against the danger emanating from the American forces in Europe. Thus here we are to some extent in agreement and also in disagreement. In agreement in the sense that one certainly has to achieve a lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe in general.

This is the agreement. The disagreement is that our SS-20 missiles exist against the American forces that are in Europe. The others -- the new American missiles, the Pershing and the cruise missiles -- do not exist yet, and if these missiles are imported to Europe we have to reply with other missiles. I do not know what kind, but certainly new ones. So, the balance of forces now exists. Mr Reagan, the President, has admitted this in his interview. If the American missiles appear, this balance will be upset.

[Question] So if the American Pershing missiles are not installed, are you going to withdraw the SS-20 missiles? This is the basic problem.

[Answer] Our missiles have been in existence for some time, in fact since 1977. They are our defense not against the Pershings and cruise missiles which do not yet exist, but against the American forces that already exist. So if you ask us to dismantle the SS-20, you want us to be without a weapon against the American forces that already exist. I do not think that this is the logic of security or the logic of the position (?of national defense).

[Question] So one can condemn the Pershing without condemning the SS-20. This is quite clear.

[Answer] The Pershings are something new that is yet to be introduced into Europe. If one condemns the Pershing I think that -- no this is not a matter of condemning. The matter concerns doing everything possible to prevent Europe from becoming a battlefield. As far as our missiles are concerned, we have said many times that we are ready to withdraw them, to reduce them, to liquidate them in general if the West joins in an agreement. Unfortunately, this has so far not been the case.

[Question] Exactly. If President Mitterrand proposes an international conference again -- as he has done in the past -- an international conference on the problems of disarmament, a conference that could be held in Paris, would you reply favorably?

[Answer] We have always been in favor of such conferences. If the president proposes a conference of this type, I do not see why we should be against it.

[Question] So it is yes to a conference in Paris?

[Answer] I am not authorized to reply yes or no, but [Vallette interrupts]

[Question] Are you in favor of it?

[Answer] Personally, yes. [end recording]

RESULTS OF CSCE IN DISARMAMENT FIELD VIEWED

LD270714 Moscow TASS in English 0520 GMT 27 Oct 81

["Madrid: Results and Prospects" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct TASS -- The Madrid meeting of representatives of the states -- participants in the European conference on security and cooperation has resumed its work. What can and should be expected from its continuation? A TASS correspondent put this question to Professor Oleg Bykov, doctor of sciences (history), deputy director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations, chairman of the political commission of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

Evaluating the results of the first stage of the Madrid meeting, Professor Bykov pointed out the negative effect on it of the exacerbation of international tensions on the global scale, the tendencies against detente in the policy of the new U.S. administration. Nevertheless, the Madrid meeting is evidence of the vitality of European detente. Moreover, under the conditions when many talks between the states of the two systems, which were held earlier, are being curtailed, it assumes special significance as a highly useful channel of contacts and East-West dialogue. In spite of numerous complications, considerable positive results have already been achieved at Madrid.

In the first place, Oleg Bykov pointed out, the idea of convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe has met with general approval at Madrid. Agreement has been reached on two stages of the future conference, the first of which will be devoted to confidence building measures and the second -- to disarmament issues.

Work has been fully completed on the section of the final document devoted to cooperation in the field of the economy, science, technology and environmental protection. Agreement has been got on a number of other texts concerning relations between states, strengthening of detente, protection of citizens of one state on the territory of another state, of combatting terrorism. Agreement has been also reached as regards many wordings of the draft document concerning cooperation in the humanitarian fields, in the field of culture and education. A considerable measure of agreement has been got on wordings on contacts between people and a number of provisions on cooperation in the field of information. There is no doubt that progress on the key issues of military and political detente on the continent could considerably ease the resolution also of other outstanding issues of humanitarian cooperation, the Soviet scholar believes.

Professor Bykov specially stressed the significance of the peace programme for the eighties, which was adopted at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, for creating an atmosphere favouring the success of the Madrid meeting and European detente as a whole. This document contains specific proposals on reduction of nuclear and conventional arms, especially in Europe, outlines ways of eliminating the seats of conflicts and peaceful settlement of disputable issues, whether it be in the Middle and Near East, in the Persian Gulf or in the south of Africa.

In conclusion Oleg Bykov pointed out the importance of fresh efforts both by governments and the public in favour of military detente, in particular, within the framework of the Madrid meeting. It is precisely in Europe that real opportunities remain for reversing the events towards strengthening security and peace. The movement for European security can and must make a real contribution towards strengthening the process of detente, above all in the military field. The use of any forms of talks, a patient quest for mutually acceptable compromises for the sake of resolving vital problems of our continent -- lowering the level of military confrontation and prevention of a further militarisation of Europe -- could have salutary consequences for the whole world.

'URGENT' KULIKOV-HONECKER TALKS REPORTED

PM271115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, here today. He conveyed greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Urgent questions of the international military-political situation and of the GDR National People's Army's further cooperation with the armed forces of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact States were examined at the meeting.

Army Gen H. Huffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, participated in the meeting, which was held in a spirit of fraternity and complete unanimity.

FRG, CUBAN TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS LEAVE MOSCOW

PM231351 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Departure of Delegation"]

[Text] Talks ended in Moscow on 13 October between a delegation of the Association of German Trade Unions headed by its chairman, H.O. Vetter, and a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev. The talks took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

On 13 October the delegation of the Association of German Trade Union left for home. The delegation was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by A.I. Shibayev, AUCCTU chairman; V. P. Provotorov, AUCCTU secretary; and V.Ye. Moszhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Division. A. Meyer-Landrut, FRG ambassador to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

A delegation of the Central Union of Cuban Workers headed by R. Veiga, secretary general of the Central Union of Cuban Workers and candidate member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, left Moscow on 13 October after an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

The delegation was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by A.I. Shibayev, AUCCTU chairman; K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, AUCCTU secretary; V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Division for Relations With Trade Unions in Socialist Countries, and also representatives of the Cuban Embassy in the USSR.

OPEC FUNDS VIEWED AS NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TOOL

LD262344 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Commentary by "Soviet expert on oil affairs" Andrey Misterenko: "Petrodollars in the Service of OPEC Economies' Development"]

[Text] Participants in the series of OPEC meetings held this year showed great interest in financial affairs. Many experts believed that in 1980 OPEC countries had the maximum positive balance in their budgets. The net income reached \$111 billion. However, this sum will decline substantially very soon. According to the experts, the positive balance of OPEC will this year go down to \$105 billion and in 1982 it will even go down to \$80 billion. The head of the Saudi monetary agency said in June this year that the positive balance in OPEC's budget could reach zero by the middle of this decade, a matter which is a source of anxiety in OPEC countries.

Therefore, these countries discussed on a wider scale the issue of the effective use of available funds. This issue concerns in the first degree Arab oil producers in the Gulf. It is very well known that a substantial part of those countries' foreign currency income returns to the West. The first sum invested by OPEC countries abroad at the beginning of this year was \$327 billion.

How are these OPEC sums invested? Calculations by the U.S. Commerce Department indicate that OPEC countries have invested more than \$60 billion in the United States in recent years. It is worth mentioning that the flow of the petrodollars is liked by the ruling U.S. quarters, which this way recover about one-quarter of the value of the oil the United States imports. These sums are spent on financing the military-industrial group in the United States and maintaining the huge naval forces in the Mediterranean, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and on huge financial aid to Israel. The leaders of OPEC countries undoubtedly understand the negative consequences of this for them.

In an effort to take their incomes away from U.S. supervision, some oil producers are now investing their funds in various countries. Several Arab countries have increased their money market deposits in West Europe but it must be taken into consideration that the European money markets are under the invisible and firm control of the huge U.S. banks and the multinational monopolies. Therefore, the transfer of funds to West Europe does not remove the negative consequences of investing in foreign countries. No matter where those sums were invested, whether in the United States, Japan, Britain or Switzerland, and no matter in what currency, international capital, which is tightly linked with the military, oil and other monopolies, places its firm hand on those sums.

In this context, wide Arab social quarters conclude that a solution would be to increase the use of petrodollar revenues for the development of the oil-producing countries themselves, especially since some OPEC countries lack funds for the implementation of plans for industrial development. What is more, many Arab countries cannot feed themselves and are in need of the help of oil-rich countries.

There is another important matter. This requires taking care of the oil resources of OPEC countries. In this context, the deputy secretary general of OPEC said at a recent meeting in Rome: The development of oil resources in the Middle East has, over the last 10 years, reached about one-quarter of the quantity extracted from the ground and it is clear that should this serious inclination continue it would harm the development of oil producers in the future. [sentence as heard] He pointed out that the cause of this situation was, above all, little investment in OPEC countries, particularly in Arab oil-producing countries.

Several countries are striving to change this situation. The Libyan Jamahiriya, for instance, now asks foreign companies operating in the country to prospect for new oil resources. This is also being demanded by Algeria, which had imposed a special tax on companies not carrying out geological prospecting in the country. The new program for the development of the Kuwaiti industry provides for precise research to record earthquakes in order to prospect for oil.

The refining of oil is becoming a new important aspect of the new policy practiced by OPEC countries. According to the national development plans, the refining capacity in Arab countries is to increase 1.5 times in the years 1980-84. No doubt the shortage of technical and managerial cadres and skilled labor in most OPEC countries, in particular in the Gulf, hinders the development of a diversified modern economy. The examples of Algeria, Iraq and Libya indicate that these issues could be solved if the policies of social and economic development were firmly pursued in these countries. [Word indistinct] these countries the drive to struggle firmly against economic backwardness as they struggle against neocolonialism from the premise that these two operations are closely linked. The example of these countries indicates that the funds of OPEC countries still accumulating in U.S. banks can be turned into a strong instrument of national development.

MOSCOW ATTACKS WESTERN STAND AT MADRID CSCE

LD262318 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 26 Oct 81

["Resumption of the Madrid Meeting"; commentary by Vladimir Komlev]

[Text] The meeting of representatives of states participating in the European conference will resume in Madrid on 27 October. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are doing everything to make it succeed. Their very flexible and active line at Madrid, as well as numerous proposals on all the issues affecting security and cooperation in Europe, contributed decisively to the fact that the final document was agreed in many aspects when the meeting was adjourned in the summer.

However, it is evident that this work is taking too long. This is due to the negative changes which occurred at the end of the seventies in the foreign policy of the United States and some of its allies. Washington and NATO's line of intensifying military preparations had a harmful effect on the Madrid talks. Carrying out the wishes of those who have committed themselves to all-out confrontation with the socialist countries, the U.S. delegation tried to [word indistinct] of the Madrid forum, and sometimes even openly provoked conflicts.

The U.S. representatives, supported by the delegations of Great Britain, the Netherlands and some other NATO states [word indistinct] the Afghan theme, which has nothing to do with the problems examined in Madrid. By interpreting Soviet military aid to Afghanistan in a tendentious way as a cause of the worsening of the international situation, the representatives of several countries of the North Atlantic alliance sought to attach the results of the meeting to the withdrawal of the Soviet contingent from Afghanistan. They also used the events in Poland, interfering directly in the internal affairs of that state. They tried repeatedly to accuse the socialist countries of not applying the Helsinki agreements on human rights. Lastly, the NATO countries obstinately blocked a solution to the problem of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, the first stage of which was to concern confidence-building measures. From the beginning of the Madrid meeting, they insisted that the zone of application of these measures should be extended essentially to Soviet territory. The Soviet Union's agreement to this was considered a precondition.

The approach, it is clear, is totally unilateral. It aims at determining, in advance of the conference, the conditions for future agreements of advantage to one side only. This position by the NATO countries led to an impasse in the debate. In this context, the USSR showed a real desire to make progress in military detente and disarmament, as well as flexibility and good will in seeking mutually acceptable arrangements. It suggested substantially extending the zone of application of the confidence-building measures.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev indicated that the USSR is ready to extend these measures to all the European part of its territory on condition that the European states accept a similar extension. This constructive initiative opened the way to convening the conference. However, the NATO countries seem to be in no hurry to take advantage of the change offered by the Soviet proposal.

Their obstinate refusal to respond positively is the best proof of this. In addition, the proposal made by the NATO states before the summer adjournment shows they have not abandoned the hope of obtaining unilateral military advantages.

First, the West suggested applying confidence-building measures only on the European Continent. In this case, contrary to the Final Act, vast island territories, for example the British Isles, would be excluded from their zone of application. Let us recall that Europe is not only the continental land mass, but also the seas, oceans and airspace. Secondly, the European proposal predetermines, before the conference, that it will take place in a direction advantageous for the North Atlantic alliance. It excludes from the discussion certain types of military activity, thus limiting the number of issues on the agenda. This is a narrow and undemocratic approach.

The success of the Madrid meeting requires that its Western participants, before beginning negotiations, should undertake concrete actions in conformity with the Helsinki spirit and in the interests of consolidating security and cooperation in Europe.

TASS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT MADRID CSCE RESULTS

LD261138 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 26 Oct 81

[By TASS observer Viktor Teplov]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct, TASS -- Participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are to resume their meeting in the capital of Spain tomorrow after a three-month recess.

By the time they recessed they had finished in the main their work on the text of the final document. They agreed upon a number of major points relating to the first section of the Final Act -- questions of security in Europe, terrorism included -- reflecting the approach of the participating countries to this problem. They all but completed the drafting of the second section of the future document, the one dealing with economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Noticeable progress had also been made in the work on the third section -- on cooperation in humanitarian and other fields.

Considerable progress was also made towards agreement on such an important issue as the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. In this field they reached accords concerning all criteria for future measures to strengthen confidence and security, except the question of a zone of such measures. As is known, the Soviet Union expressed readiness to extend the zone of confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the Soviet Union, provided the Western states extend accordingly such a zone.

This means that the zone of confidence-building measures in the territory of the Soviet Union would be extended from 250 kilometers from the Soviet frontier, as was provided for by the Final Act, to approximately 2,500 kilometers.

This position was laid at the basis of the Soviet proposal for a zone of confidence-building measures, submitted on July 20 this year. Certain delegations of NATO countries criticized the Soviet proposal, whose meaning they distorted, and ascribed to it aims it did not pursue. At the same time these countries made no attempt to take any step in response in the matter of extending the zone of confidence-building measures.

Progress in this matter is absolutely essential for the success of the Madrid meeting.

As is known, participants in the Madrid meeting recessed after reaching understanding that they would strive to bring the meeting to conclusion before the end of the current year. This appears to be quite feasible. The only thing required for this is a realistic approach to the solution of outstanding questions, abandonment of attempts to upset the balance of political interests, the interests of security of all participants in the meeting and recognition of the principle of equality of their rights and commitments.

The peoples of Europe hope for the success of the Madrid meeting. This is especially important today when the outlines of the plans for making Europe a theatre of military operations, plans frankly talked of by prominent representatives of the U.S. administration, can be clearly seen.

This success is quite possible and there are all objective prerequisites for it. It will only take the political will of all states attending the Madrid meeting to make this possibility a reality.

STRICT OBSERVANCE OF UN CHARTER RECOMMENDED

LD270942 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 27 Oct 81

[By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets]

[Text] New York, 27 Oct, TASS -- The Soviet Union is in favour of the full use of the United Nations Charter to check dangerous trends in world policy, and to overcome international tension. This position has been reaffirmed during the proceedings of the sixth (legal) committee of the United Nations General Assembly where the question of strengthening the role of the United Nations was being discussed.

Soviet representative Vladimir Petrovskiy said in the committee that the USSR had proposed that a special meeting of the Security Council be convened with the participation of the highest leaders of the member-countries of the council. The purpose of such a meeting was to explore ways of improving the international situation and of preventing war. The leaders of other states could also attend the meeting if they wanted to.

The Soviet representative emphasized that the USSR, together with the other socialist countries, was consistently coming out in favour of the immutability of the United Nations Charter. Strict and scrupulous observance of the charter was the only real way of raising the effectiveness of the international organization.

In the 36 years of its existence, the representative of the Mongolian People's Republic, Enhasaihan, said, the United Nations have made a considerable contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security and to the peoples' struggle against colonialism and racism. The United Nations has passed the test of time and its charter was flexible enough so as to not contradict changes in the world. The responsibility for violation of the United Nations Charter and of resolutions of the organization rests entirely with some member-countries and not the organization itself.

He opposed changes in the machinery of the Security Council, which plays the main part in the organization for the maintenance of peace.

As shown by the debate in the sixth committee, a large proportion of the United Nations member-countries are worried over the abuse of the right to veto by the United States for the defence of aggressors and obvious violators of the United Nations Charter. Thus, this year alone the American delegation in the Security Council prevented the adoption of several resolutions which envisaged comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime, which had launched repeated armed attacks on Angola. Neither can the Security Council take decisive steps to end the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, also because of the United States' veto.

LD262048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1336 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 26 Oct (TASS) -- Trying to confuse the issue, President R. Reagan of the United States has proclaimed...the "tremendous success" of the summit meeting of 22 industrial capitalist countries and developing countries at Cancun (Mexico), although it is generally known that by the fault of the United States, the meeting got nowhere. This was stated by most of the representatives of the developing countries at the conference itself. For instance, the Nigerian representative accused the United States of being the only country to resist the demands of the Third World countries for "a just distribution of the world's wealth" and criticized it for stressing the expansion of American private capital to the developing countries.

Washington's virtual sabotage of the Cancun meeting is also condemned by much of the world's press.

If one speaks of arms deliveries, Haig, as head of the American foreign policy department should know very well that it is the United States which is the chief "dealer of death". The total value of arms sales abroad by the United States last year exceeded \$14 billion, and this year it will increase by a further \$2 billion. The United States provides arms for the most repressive and reactionary regimes. Only the other day, a decision was taken to deliver weapons to the fascist junta in Chile.

It should also be recalled that by fault of the United States, the Soviet-American talks on limiting the arms trade were broken off. It is the United States which is the initiator of the arms race. At the same time, the Soviet Union has proposed a considerable reduction in military expenditure and the use of part of the funds thus saved for the needs of the developing countries.

All that the United States offers the developing countries, as a distraction, as a result of the meeting in Cancun, is talks about talks. In other words, a lot of hot air.

REAGAN, WEINBERGER STATEMENTS, POLICY SCORED

Shadow of Dulles Seen

LD261920 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 26 Oct 81

["Threat to Europe" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct, TASS -- Hundreds of thousands of people in London, Paris, Brussels, Rome, took part last weekend in demonstrations of protest against deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries, against the insanity of NATO strategists who are ready to plunge Europe into a so-called "limited" nuclear war. Two weeks ago such mass demonstrations of protest were held in capitals of other West European countries, including Bonn, where 250 thousand people took part in the demonstration. They said a resolute "no" to Washington's plans of turning Western Europe into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles.

What was Washington's attitude to mass protests of the Europeans? Leaders of the Reagan administration resorted to old propaganda trick by declaring that all these demonstrations are nothing more than "Moscow's intrigues."

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger who arrived last week to Scotland for a meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group demanded that West European governments should take decisive measures against those who disagree with the militaristic course of the U.S. administration in Europe. After the meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group, the Pentagon's chief, in a conversation with journalists in London last Sunday condemned the anti-war movement on the European Continent, proclaiming that mass demonstrations of protest will not change the policy of the United States' Government.

Washington's political course with regard to Europe has already been clearly determined. The United States demands that its partners in NATO should build up armaments, above all nuclear armaments, increase military allocations, make Western Europe the "forward line" of the United States' nuclear defence. This programme of Reagan's administration is a direct way to a heightening of confrontation in Europe, the insane balancing on the brink of war, the policy which was eagerly publicized by John Foster Dulles in the past. The shadow of the late former U.S. state secretary, zealous warmonger, overhangs Europe again.

The scope of anti-war protests in Europe reflects the attitudes of millions of West Europeans who declare against the threat of nuclear war. These anti-war protests are a natural negative reaction to the reckless plans of the U.S. administration for the preparation for nuclear war. U.S. strategists would like to jeopardize peoples of other countries in that war. This is shown by President Reagan's recent statement that an exchange of strikes with the use of tactical nuclear weapons is possible in Europe without involving the USA and the USSR in a direct conflict. In other words, the President's statement shows that the Americans are ready to protect the United States till the last European.

Levchenko on Antiwar Mood

LD261914 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1342 GMT 26 Oct 81

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 26 Oct (TASS) -- Local political circles see the latest trip to West Europe by C. Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, which has been concluded, as testimony to the growing alarm of official Washington in connection with the mass movement of the West European public against the R. Reagan administration's aggressive course. Even the U.S. press has been forced to admit that West Europe has not seen such a scale of antiwar demonstrations for a long time.

In the opinion of observers, the main purpose of Weinberger's mission was to put pressure on the West European governments, to force them to ignore the clearly expressed will of the peoples of West Europe and to align unconditionally with Washington.

Following the cowboy methods currently fashionable in official Washington, C. Weinberger did not stand on ceremony over the choice of methods to achieve his goal. Everything was put in motion, from the base lie about mythical "aggressive Soviet intentions" and the intimidation of the "Soviet military threat" to impudent armtwisting of its NATO partners, crude diktat toward sovereign countries and interference in their internal affairs. Take his scandalous statement that he "does not consider Sweden to be a neutral country." His pronouncements in France and Britain, too, were noted for their demagoguery imbued with anti-Sovietism. The tactic of all-out pressure had some reward: At the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Scotland the emissary from across the ocean succeeded in foisting on his allies the latest "confirmation" of the alliance's well-known decision on the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe.

It is precisely to this that observers relate Weinberger's expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit. At a press conference at Andrews Air Force Base the Pentagon chief, having admitted the seriousness of the wide-scale antiwar demonstrations in West Europe, nevertheless tried to belittle their importance, claiming that they "are not correct policy" and they "do not represent the government's point of view."

However, the opinion of the man in the Pentagon is not shared by sober-minded Americans who are beginning to realize more and more that the broadly developing antiwar movement in West Europe, which, according to CBS, is taking an increasingly "anti-NATO and anti-American trend," is first and foremost the result of the senseless and dangerous militarist policy which is being conducted by the R. Reagan administration. Even the Washington POST, which could in no way be suspected of disloyalty to official Washington, thought it necessary today to advise the White House in an editorial to pursue a policy in the future which takes greater account of the moods of the West European public if it wants to avoid a serious split in the "Western alliance."

U.S. PURSUES 'OWN NARROW INTERESTS' IN EUROPE

LD262358 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Commentary by political observer Vladlen Kuznetsov]

[Text] The past decade has shown that West and East can be reliable partners, both politically and economically, and that their partnership benefits everyone. This partnership also made it possible to sign major documents limiting Soviet and American nuclear strategic arsenals, and, of course, without this partnership it would have been practically impossible to convene the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which took place in Helsinki in 1975. However, steps taken by the United States in recent years did a lot of harm to this process. More about that from Soviet political observer Vladlen Kuznetsov:

It was last decade that East and West laid the foundation for partnership in easing tension; partnership in defusing crises and settling disputes; partnership in clearing the way for a more secure life and even bringing about disarmament; and partnership in cooperating in the economy, science, technology and ecology on a large scale. All this held out the promise of mutual benefit, but under President Carter the process of seeking close understanding began to lose pace. The negative trend has become even more pronounced under President Reagan.

Washington has divorced partnership to marry confrontation and hostility. As the Reagan administration refuses to respect continuity of relations and the treaties and agreements already concluded, ever more countries stop regarding it as a reliable partner.

Washington is demanding allied loyalty and solidarity from its partners, but is not paying them back in their own coin. As is known, Western Europe has got considerable political benefits from less tension and normal relations with the Soviet Union and its allies. Does Washington take this into account? No, it does not. On the contrary, it is persuading its West European allies to confront the Soviet Union; it is imposing on them Pershing and cruise missiles and it is likely to do the same with neutron weapons in time.

Western Europe has also gained much economically from closer business ties with the Soviet Union and other partners in the East. But Washington has in mind competition considerations as it tries to upset trade and economic ties that equally benefit the two parts of Europe. The West European nations are complaining that Washington never consults them when it adopts decisions concerning their interests. Washington keeps saying that it has some prerogative as the leader and it pulls the partners where it wants. As it imposes on the partners in NATO nuclear missiles, it literally put some of them on the brink of political collapse. The neutron bomb can only complicate the situation. NATO partners may object, but their countries are being turned into nuclear storage areas; to quote Italian Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, it's like lighting a cigarette on dynamite.

Or, take one example of NATO-style economic relations. By sending up banking rates at home and whipping up the dollar rate, Washington has deliberately dealt telling blows at the economy of its partners: It has done this to make them less competitive.

Western Europe has interests in the Middle East, Latin America, Africa and other regions. These interests do not necessarily always coincide with America's. Otherwise, there shouldn't have been the Common Market proposal for a Middle East solution, or the differences with the United States on the attitude to the Salvadoran events, and the stand on Washington-backed South African aggression against Angola.

Washington likes to pose as a champion of the common interests of the West. Nevertheless, it has always and everywhere minded its own narrow interests.

EFFECTS OF U.S. CHEMICAL USE IN INDOCHINA HIT

PM261037 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 3

[V. Georgiyev article: "Boomerang of American Aggression: Crimes of the Pentagon Poisoners"]

[Text] Bourgeois propaganda in the West, particularly in the United States, is continuing to intimidate the population with the "Soviet chemical threat." Even representatives of the highest echelons of power in Washington have engaged in spreading lies in this regard. One forgery after another is thrown up about the use in Southeast Asia of toxins apparently of Soviet manufacture. The purpose of the slander campaign is to make people forget the monstrous crimes of the American aggressors in Southeast Asia.

But the truth will out. On 23 September R. Schweiker, U.S. secretary for health and human services, was obliged to confirm facts of the U.S. use of chemical weapons during the war in Vietnam. It was stated for the first time at government level that during the war more than 45 million liters of various chemicals were dispersed over Vietnamese territory from the air. The figures have plainly been understated, but even they attest to the wide scale of the chemical war. According to Schweiker's figures, a sum total of several hundred special air operations employing chemical weapons were carried out over Vietnam.

The victims of the poisoners, as the secretary admitted, were not only thousands of Vietnamese old men, women and children but also a large number of American Army servicemen, who did not know of the pernicious consequences of contact with those chemicals. The chemical weapons thrown against the Vietnamese people by the Pentagon have proved to be a boomerang.

They have turned into a calamity for the United States itself. Even now Americans are paying with their health and their children's health for the Pentagon poisoners' heinous crimes.

According to a report by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, over the years since the war in Vietnam, the Veterans Administration has received various complaints about illness from 1,200 members of flight crews who carried out combat missions to spray chemicals and from 60,000 ground force troops who fought at some time in a contaminated locality. The majority of them complain of a sharp deterioration in their state of health, the appearance of so-called chlorine rash and malignant formations on the skin, severe headaches, diseases of the liver and the gastrointestinal tract and disruption of the coordination of movement; the number of cancerous diseases has increased.

U.S. Health Service specialists confirm that the appearance of the said diseases, including the cancerous, neural and mental diseases complained of by participants in the war, is connected with the effect of the chemicals on them.

Dioxin was the chief active element in the chemical warfare in Vietnam. Research by American, Vietnamese, Australian and Swiss doctors and by chemists in other countries has established that a minimal dose of dioxin can have a pernicious influence on the health not only of a particular person but also of his children. According to the newspaper THE TIMES, which conducted a poll of American veterans, 77 crippled children have been born to 538 former soldiers exposed to chemicals in Vietnam. Many veterans had deaf or blind children or children with other defects. The number of victims is growing daily. These facts have received documentary confirmation from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

This admission by the authorities has stirred up the 2.5-million-strong army of America's Vietnam veterans. They are demanding a free, thorough medical examination of all former servicemen who develop symptoms of the aforesaid diseases. Legitimate and well-substantiated claims for compensation for the harm caused to the victims of the inhuman actions are being filed against the U.S. administration. This movement is acquiring increasingly broad scope and is embarrassing the U.S. state and military leadership, which does its utmost to conceal the crimes committed against not only the Vietnamese people but also its own people.

U.S. Secretary of State Haig was undoubtedly well informed about the course and the results of the work of a special U.S. Department of Health and Human Services group in studying the consequences of the use of chemicals in Vietnam, as well as about cases of "chemical" disease among American soldiers who are war veterans. He foresaw that the enforced publication of the facts would touch off an adverse reaction in the country, as well as meeting with an adverse response in the world. This was why, a few days before Secretary Schweiker's statement, Haig hastened to make an irresponsible statement in West Berlin on the Soviet Union's supposed involvement in the use of chemical and biological weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. This move was clearly an urgent attempt to shift the blame onto someone else. But neither Haig's false statement nor the subsequent U.S. State Department report on some "additional facts" of the Soviet Union's imaginary violation of international agreements could deceive the world public. The secretary of state's propaganda trick failed, but the facts of U.S. involvement in chemical warfare remained. It is impossible to isolate oneself from them, even by means of lies at state level.

The scale of the use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia, and particularly in Vietnam, was unprecedented. It is known that the United States set itself the aim of destroying all life on Vietnamese soil. In the past only the fascists have permitted themselves such barbarity. Reports on the scale of the U.S. use of chemical weapons first appeared in 1970 -- in the materials of an international scientific conference in Paris with the participation of chemical weapons experts from many countries, including the United States.

Factual data on the U.S. use of chemicals in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea were cited in an SRV memorandum disseminated at the Disarmament Committee on 20 March 1980. According to far from complete data, during the war the United States used more than 100,000 tons of chemicals in South Vietnam alone. Some 43 percent of the cultivated land and 44 percent of the forests suffered as a result. Some 70 percent of the coconut groves and 150,000 hectares of tropical plants were destroyed. As the document points out, "many extensive, once cultivated fields and wooded regions have been turned into semidesert.... The specific composition [vidovoy sostav] and numbers of animals have changed, the most harmful insects and animals are reproducing rapidly, and as a consequence of this dangerous tropical diseases have become widespread." The chemical warfare has claimed more than 2 million Vietnamese victims, 3,500 of whom died straightaway, while others are still suffering from the consequences. According to statements by American scientists, "the destructive consequences of the use of chemicals for people and the environment as a whole are unpredictable, and it will take several decades to restore the balance."

American chemical weapons have been used just as widely in Kampuchea and Laos, without restrictions or regard for existing international laws. Up to 85 percent of the forests suffered from their effects in Kampuchea alone, more than 50 percent of the animals died and thousands of Kampucheans are suffering from various diseases which have broken out as the result of chemical warfare.

By spreading deliberate lies about the Soviet Union, U.S. officials clearly wish with their help to whitewash the American military and its sordid actions. They would also like to divert public attention from the increasing American preparations for war involving chemical and neutron weapons, to which millions of people could fall victim.

However, no fog or lies can conceal the American poisoners' truly monstrous crimes in Southeast Asia and their new criminal designs.

U.S. ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD261741 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct, TASS -- The Ambassador of the United States of America to the USSR Arthur A. Hartman presented his credentials to Vasilii Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in the Kremlin today.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches Vasilii Kuznetsov and Arthur A. Hartman had a conversation.

BRITISH AID TO CHINA ENCOURAGES EXPANSIONISM

LD261802 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 26 Oct 81

[By TASS observer Vasilii Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct, TASS -- A representative British military delegation headed by Chief of the General Staff Edwin Bramall arrived in China. According to an official report, this visit has been made in answer to the visit of a Chinese military delegation to Britain last summer. That delegation was headed by Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi. The Chinese chief of the General Staff who was then touring capitals of a number of West European countries was studying the market of armaments and military equipment there, making it plain that in its ambitious programme of "modernisation of the army" the Beijing leadership attaches the priority importance to the widening of military ties with the West. Beijing's aspirations were favourably received by the British merchants of armaments. Following in the wake of Washington, the British Conservative Government decided to play its own "China card", opening the doors of British military arsenals to Beijing.

This, above all, explains the visit to Beijing by chief of the General Staff of the British Army and persons accompanying him. The British press admits that China's concrete requests for certain types of up-to-date armaments will be discussed during the visit.

As is known, Britain was one of the first NATO countries to set the course at the establishment of contacts in the military sphere with Beijing. Back in 1975 London allowed the Chinese to acquire a flowline and the knowhow for the manufacture of the "Spey" aircraft engines meant for new Chinese fighters planes. The scope of military contacts widened considerably with the coming into office of the Conservative government. In the recent years, Beijing signed agreements under which it will be supplied with military equipment by a number of British firms. China is purchasing from Britain missiles and electronic guidance and tracking systems, as well as other military equipment. As a result of the visit to Britain by chief of the Chinese General Staff, the British Defence Ministry allowed British firms to sign a contract with Beijing to a sum of 600 million sterling. Under this deal, which is regarded as one of the biggest such deals, British firms will modernise considerably eight Chinese destroyers and will install electronic equipment on a number of other Chinese warships.

British newspapers report that during the present visit of the chief of the British General Staff the Chinese side intends to raise the questions of assistance in modernising its armoured forces and in training military and technical personnel of the Chinese Army. Thus London is being deeper involved in the deliveries of armaments and military equipment to China, promoting the reinforcement of Beijing's military machine. China's rearmament creates a sharp imbalance of forces on the Asian Continent, increases Beijing's military threat to China's neighbors. Can those who supply armaments to Beijing guarantee that these weapons will not be trained by China on its neighbors? The Chinese Army was used for outright aggression against some Asian countries and is now being used widely for border provocations and blackmail.

The British ruling circles follow Washington's example, indicating that their interests are "parallel" to those of Beijing and are actually encouraging Chinese expansionism, above all, in Southeast Asia, which cannot but cause concern of countries of the region.

JAPANESE TEAM TO USE SOVIET ANTARCTIC AIRSTRIP

OW221213 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] According to a radio report filed to the Leningrad Research Institute of Geology on 20 October from (Shamuntiyev), director of the Soviet Molodezhnaya Base on the Antarctic Continent, a Japanese Antarctic expedition team is to use an airstrip of the Soviet Antarctic base to conduct an aerial geological survey of an extensive area of Antarctica. (Shamuntiyev) reported that scientists from the two countries will cooperate with each other in conducting geological surveys on the sixth continent.

The Soviet South Pole expedition team has been cooperating in guiding the icebreaker Fuji, which supplies necessities to a Japanese wintering team at Showa Base, and is making its runway available to transport planes and observation aircraft from the Japanese team.

USSR PARTICIPATING IN DPRK POWER PROJECTS

SK241252 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Talk by station commentator Mikhaylov]

[Text] According to a report from Pyongyang, a 100,000-kw-capacity generator has recently become operational at the Pukchang thermal power plant, increasing the plant's power output capacity to 1.3 million kilowatts. Another generator with a larger capacity will go into operation next year at the plant. The [name indistinct] electric machinery plant is (Gomingrad), the (Tchalin) factory in (Kalikov) and other Soviet enterprises are taking part in manufacturing facilities for the plant.

Construction of the Pukchang thermal power plant is an example of cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK in the power industry. The power plant supplies electricity to many industrial and agricultural enterprises and to urban and rural areas. It is a reliable foundation for setting up big enterprises which require much electric power.

As is known, power industry workers of our two countries have been maintaining practical and friendly relations for a long time. The Supung hydroelectric plant in the DPRK is a symbolic entity. It went out of operation twice -- in 1945 when the Japanese occupiers withdrew and in the early 1950's when the U.S. imperialist Air Force bombed it. However, it rose from the ashes thanks to the joint efforts of Soviet and Korean technicians and workers.

The Soviet people also assisted the Korean friends in constructing such thermal power plants as the Pyongyang thermal power plant, Unggi thermal power plant and Chongjin thermal power plant, in erecting hydroelectric power stations and in installing power-transmission lines.

Today, such power facilities as turbines and boilers are sent to fraternal Korea from many Soviet cities such as Leningrad, (Zhavporo), Barnaul and Volgograd. The power plants built in socialist Korea with Soviet assistance account for more than 60 percent of the electricity generated in the republic.

The Soviet Union has extended special credits to the DPRK for the construction of power plants, which has greatly contributed to developing Korea's power industry into an important economic sector. The Soviet Union not only assists in developing Korea's power plants, but also provides the Korean friends opportunities to enhance their skills in the power industry sector. For instance, some 300 Korean comrades have recently been trained in colleges and power plants in our country.

Cooperation between the two countries in the power industry is developing according to schedule and its prospects are bright. For instance, the two countries have recently signed an agreement on construction of the Chongjin thermal power plant with a 150,000-kw capacity. In accord with this agreement, the Soviet Union has already supplied two of the three generating facilities needed and other equipment. Soviet technicians will take part in assembling and setting up these facilities and equipment.

Soviet-Korean cooperation in the power industry -- a major economic sector in the DPRK -- is an indication of economic cooperation between our two countries on the principle of equality and reciprocity.

KOREAN PARTY DELEGATION COMPLETES TOUR OF USSR

PM261317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Korean Workers Party [KWP], a delegation of KWP workers headed by Kwon Sang-man, deputy chief of the KWP Central Committee's Second Economic Section, visited the Soviet Union from 3 through 13 October.

The delegation familiarized itself with the work experience of CPSU party organizations in the chemical industry sphere. It had talks at the CPSU Central Committee's Chemical Industry Department, the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the Yaroslavskiy Obkom and the party committees of a number of enterprises and establishments.

The delegation was received by CPSU Central Committee Secretary V.I. Dolgikh and had a friendly talk with him.

DPRK LEADERS SEND CABLES TO SOVIET COLLEAGUES

Kim Il-song Message

PM220939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I am deeply grateful to you for the congratulations and good wishes sent by you on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people on the 33d anniversary of the formation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I am confident that the traditional relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- will still further consolidate and develop in the course of the general struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

Let me take this opportunity to wish you and the Soviet people great successes in the struggle to ensure the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Premier Thanks Tikhonov

PM220917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

I express gratitude for the congratulations you sent on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the formation of the DPRK. Let me take this opportunity to express confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples will continue to strengthen and develop even more. I wish you success in your responsible work.

[Signed] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council

COMMENTATOR VIEWS LAO FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD262122 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] The foreign minister of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic, Phoun Sipaseut, who is also a deputy prime minister, has completed his visit of friendship to the Soviet Union. During talks with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, Phoun Sipaseut discussed the burning problems of the present-day international situation and prospects for advancing bilateral ties. More about this from Radio Moscow's commentator Leonid Levchenko:

Soviet-Laotian cooperation keeps involving ever more areas. Its main trends were determined by the Soviet and Laotian leaders, Leonid Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihane, during their regular meetings. The Soviet Union gives comprehensive support to Laos in solving its economic and social problems. As President Brezhnev noted: We have proved by concrete deeds that great distances cannot affect our friendship.

At the talks that have taken place here in Moscow, the Soviet Union and Laos reaffirmed their policy of defusing tension in international relations. The two nations see eye to eye on the issues that alarm the people of Asia, and first of all, problems facing Southeast Asia. The militarist policy of the United States and the hegemonistic ambitions of Beijing, as well as their joint efforts to boycott the countries of Indochina politically and economically, are hindering the fulfillment of peaceful creative tasks by the people of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. The rapprochement between Washington and Beijing, and their military cooperation, are posing a threat to humanity in general and to the people of Asia in particular.

The administration of the United States is now returning to the policy of the United States' military infiltration in Asia. It is restoring the bases that were used during the aggression against the countries of Indochina. Beijing and Washington are exerting crude pressure on the ASEAN nations -- Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines -- hoping to push them to the road of confrontation, hostility and distrust towards the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. And that's a dangerous course.

Reinforcing security in the region has become a common objective for the various nations there. A case in point is the proposal by the three countries of Indochina for holding regional consultations in order to settle the problems of Southeast Asia and the states of Indochina.

The Soviet Union shares and supports the proposals of the Indochina countries for holding the consultations. It supports all other initiatives to adjust the problems of Southeast Asia by the countries of the region, and to form a zone of peace and stability there. The Soviet Union also supports the basic principles of peaceful coexistence between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. The principles have been put forward in the United Nations by Laos, and it's certain that action on all these important proposals could promote a peaceful coexistence in the region and serve the interests of world peace.

SOLIDARITY 'EXTREMISTS' CAUSE 'GREAT SUFFERING'

LD262204 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1900 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] The Polish press reports on strikes and other actions inspired in various regions of Poland by the NSZZ Solidarity. Its bosses proclaimed a 1-hour general strike in the whole country for 28 October. Our commentator Yuriy Shalygin writes:

The past months, and especially the Gdansk Solidarity congress, have made much clear when it comes to the goals of Solidarity's leadership. Solidarity arose allegedly as a personification of pluralism and contestation of the centralization of trade unions. However, now it has been transformed into a rigidly centralized organization with a decisive subordination of lower links to the (?elite). Solidarity stated that the established personnel needed by Polish trade unions -- which used to have some 12,000 paid employees -- showed an inflated bureaucracy. However, Solidarity already has over 40,000 established functionaries.

Solidarity proclaimed the right of everyone to strike. But when, in Gdansk, employees of a printing office belonging to that same Solidarity attempted to strike, the union leadership sent figures [Osobnikow] armed with wrenches and other such arguments to put them down. Many cases are also known where special Solidarity detachments blocked the gates of mines and factories, preventing men who did not wish to take part in strikes announced by Solidarity from going to their work.

The elite of Solidarity purposely fans the social tension in the country. This causes enormous economic losses, which in turn very negatively influences market supplies. Thus Solidarity extremists are condemning the people to great suffering, a Polish Government declaration asserts.

Here is how the leadership of the industrial unions, with some 4 million members, assesses the situation: Poles have found themselves faced with actions aimed at overturning the existing system. Dissatisfaction among working people, caused by the dramatic situation in the food market, is being used by forces hostile to Poland as a state.

What are those forces? Much has already been written about the antisocialist character of the groupings of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] type, which has infiltrated the Solidarity leadership. But the monthly KULTURA, behind which lurks one of the subversive centers in the West, published point by point the scenario for what it now happening in Poland. This was done by Jacek Kuron, one of the bosses of the KSS-KOR, an organization which, nota bene, was founded beyond Poland's borders with the funds of Western special services. The preparations were conducted meticulously and in many directions by imperialist circles, aimed at the socialist Polish state. They took into account the mistakes of the former leadership of Poland in the field of economy. They also took into account the fiasco (?they met with) in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and this time resolved to gamble on the disorganization among Polish workers and disruption of trade unions. To this end the cadres necessary for the reaction were being prepared, and the material base and communications channels with antisocialist groupings in Poland were created. In the summer of last year that whole mechanism was put into action.

A special coordinating staff, with the participation of the CIA, was established by the U.S. Government. The so-called Committee for the Research Into People's Poland was created at NATO. During staff exercises, variants of an incursion into Poland were often held there. That, in the language of Western commentators is called an interest in the success of the Polish experiment; in fact it means the wish to destroy socialism in Poland. Its executors are the generously paid Solidarity extremists -- paid by them -- who are deepening the crisis in the country.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ACZEL

PM261313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 13 October M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received G. Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, and had a warm, friendly talk with him. Present at the talk was Hungarian Ambassador to the USSR M. Szuros

ZIMYANIN MEETS WITH BULGARIAN COMMUNISTS

PM220841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- In accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP, a delegation of BCP party workers, headed by L. Prichkapov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chief of the BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, was in the Soviet Union from 12 through 16 October.

The Bulgarian comrades acquainted themselves with experience of work on the fulfillment of 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the ideological and political education activity of party committees.

During their stay in our country the Bulgarian comrades had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Latvian CP Central Committee and visited a number of party committees in Moscow, Moskovskaya Oblast and the Latvian SSR.

The delegation was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had a warm and friendly conversation with it. Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, participated in the conversation.

BAYBAKOV, ROMANIA'S DOBRESCU CONFER IN MOSCOW

PM231621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Talks Held"]

[Text] A meeting between N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and E. Dobrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee, was held 15 October. Questions relating to the further development of economic ties between the Soviet Union and Romania were discussed. Romanian Ambassador to the USSR T. Dudas took part in the talk.

CSSR'S INDRA RECEIVES SHITIKOV IN PRAGUE

LD221600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received Shitikov, CPSU Central Committee member, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security, who is in Prague. During a cordial and friendly conversation, questions of the current international situation were discussed, and also questions of the further development of cooperation between the supreme legislative organs of the two fraternal countries.

REPORTAGE ON REACTIONS TO NEW GREEK PREMIER

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Greeting

PM261405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece.

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister,

Please accept congratulations on your appointment as head of Government of the Republic of Greece and wishes for success in your activity in this responsible post.

The Soviet Union and Greece and the peoples of our countries are linked by relations of friendship and cooperation with traditions going back centuries. We express the hope that these relations will be further developed for the benefit of the Soviet and Greek peoples in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

Greek CP's Election Assessment

PM261155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent N. Miroshnik dispatch: "Great Success"]

[Text] Athens, 20 Oct -- The Greek people have passed sentence on the pro-Atlantic and antipopular policy of the New Democracy Party and deprived it of its parliamentary majority by securing a strong majority for the forces which advocate change and reinforcing the Greek Communist Party [KKE]. This great victory for the democratic forces was the result of the people's long struggle against the rightists, for national independence and for the democratization and improvement of their life, reads a KKE Central Committee Politburo statement published today on the Parliamentary election results.

In addition to increasing its parliamentary representation, the KKE has decisively strengthened its positions among the people's masses. Its true political strength and influence and the effectiveness of its ideas and policies greatly surpass the results produced by this ballot.

The democratic forces' victory in the 18 October election and the formation of a new government, the KKE Central Committee Politburo declares, create a new situation and preconditions for the country to switch to a path leading to democratic change.

The oligarchy and the imperialists will erect all kinds of obstacles to nullify or limit the changes which the country needs. But these problems can be resolved successfully by a government underpinned by a popular movement and by all forces which advocate change. What is needed to consolidate the victory won by the people is vigilance, unity, struggle by the people's masses and joint activity by everyone who supports the policy of change and is against the rightwing forces.

Commentator's Column

PM270835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 5

[Nikolay Miroshnik dispatch under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "The People Have Made Their Choice"]

[Text] Athens -- This victory was expected. In the last weeks before the election the majority of observers in Greece noted an obvious preference for the opposition Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). Nonetheless, such success for it was unexpected: a majority of over 12 percent of the votes over New Democracy -- the party which had ruled Greece for 7 years and relied on the support of local and international capital.

Of course, the shift in the Greek people's feelings and political sympathies did not take place overnight. In 1974, at the first elections after the fall of the junta, "New Democracy" received the support of over half the electorate, acting at that moment as a real alternative to the dictatorship. But in recent years it has, by its policy, increasingly compromised itself in the eyes of the working people and middle strata of the population. The unconditional service of this party and its government to big capital, the attempts to resolve economic problems at the expense of the working people and to encroach on their rights, the subordination of foreign policy to NATO interests -- all this could not fail to lead the broad people's masses to ponder the need for democratic changes.

The expresser of this desire, together with the communists, was PASOK, which advocates -- albeit not always clearly and consistently -- the country's liberation from the U.S. and NATO military presence, the establishment of equitable relations with the EEC and a curb on the omnipotence of the monopolies, and reforms in the economy and internal political life.

The elections showed that the positions of the Communist Party in the country are also strengthening steadily, although the results of the vote did not fully reflect its true strength. That is explained by the fact that under conditions wherein the question "who will win?" arose and the main task was to remove the rightists from power, a certain section of the electorate which usually supports the Communist Party deemed it expedient to vote for "New Democracy's" main rival -- PASOK.

By winning an absolute majority in Parliament PASOK has been able to form its own government. The government headed by A. Papandreou has been sworn in. It is faced with tough tasks. In one of his first interviews after the victory PASOK leader A. Papandreou said that the aspiration for national independence, the power of the people and social liberation will be realized within the framework of the objective possibilities.

The Greek people have made their choice and are now waiting for their hopes to be realized.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES NEW FRENCH LEADERSHIP

LD262304 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Vladimir Dmitriyev commentary]

[Excerpts] The new French administration has repeatedly stated that France wants to maintain mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet Union and the East European countries and that it will do everything in its power to see that this friendship is safeguarded, and if necessary, strengthened.

Political cooperation between the USSR and France could be of particular importance at present, when to prevent nuclear war, to eliminate the very threat of its occurrence, is urgent. The recent statement by Reagan on the possibility of a limited exchange of nuclear strikes in Europe shows that this problem is far from being theoretical. Many in Europe condemned this statement, confirming that West Europe is condemned to the fate of nuclear hostage at the mercy of the United States. The French authorities refrained from such a condemnation.

The new French leaders support the U.S. militarists' plans to install medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and unreservedly accept the false theory of U.S. propaganda, according to which the USSR has allegedly broken the strategic balance in Europe.

Moreover, the improvement of Soviet-French relations is certainly not promoted by the intention of the new French leaders to connect the development of their relations, which were always stimulated by summit meetings, with Afghan affairs, which have nothing to do with cooperation between our countries. France is no less in need than the Soviet Union of friendship and cooperation, for which summit meetings are an important factor.

The generally fruitful development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and France over the last decade bears witness to this.

The great experience acquired in mutually advantageous cooperation enables progress to be made and jolts and stagnation to be excluded. This is the firm opinion of Moscow.

Now the French side does not always show this consistency. There are men in France inclined to play Washington's game and to support its policy of worsening the international situation and reducing cooperation with the Soviet Union, by considering certain equipment, which is to be delivered to the USSR, to be strategic. This is the case in particular of the protocol which Thomson has just signed with Soviet foreign trade organizations for supplying French electronic equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline linking Western Siberia to West Europe. According to LE MATIN, the Ministry of Foreign Relations is apparently hostile to it, thinking, like the United States, that the equipment to be delivered should be considered strategic.

One cannot but agree with L'HUMANITE which wrote in this respect: Letting the United States decide the fate of our cooperation with other countries would be particularly dangerous and harmful for France. The plan for delivery of Siberian gas to France, the paper noted, would enable the country's energy supplies to be diversified and its exports to be increased by F10 billion, according to the experts, and its trade relations with the Soviet Union to be consolidated.

The experience of the decade that has passed since the first visit by Leonid Brezhnev to France has proved very clearly the mutual interest and fruitfulness of cooperation between our countries concentrating on the future. What makes it very precious is that it is directed toward dialogue and mutual understanding, consolidation of security in Europe and beyond its borders. Its role becomes even greater in the context of the worsened international situation.

PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN MEET WITH FRENCH OFFICIAL

LD261220 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Oct, TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev and member of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vadim Zagladin met here today with Chairman of the National Assembly of France Louis Mermaz.

In the course of the conversation held in a friendly atmosphere, Boris Ponomarev drew Louis Mermaz's attention to the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal of June 25 this year. An exchange of views on questions of strengthening peace and continuing detente was held in the spirit of the appeal. Both sides expressed the will for strengthening cooperation between the National Assembly of France and the USSR Supreme Soviet, traditional friendship between the Soviet Union and France, the Soviet and French peoples.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH FRENCH SENATE PRESIDENT

LD262102 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Oct (TASS) -- Alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev met President of the French Senate Alain Poher here today.

During the meeting, held in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed issues of the development of the Soviet-French cooperation in the interests of both countries, in the interests of consolidating peace and security of the peoples. Alain Poher paid tribute to the peaceful position of the Soviet Union, noting that the Soviet Union has no aggressive intentions and is sincerely interested in detente and peace.

Boris Ponomarev and Alain Poher spoke out in favour of a further development of the inter-parliamentary ties between our countries, which exert a beneficial impact on the Soviet-French cooperation and contribute to friendship of the peoples.

GROMYKO HOLDS TALKS WITH BRITISH AMBASSADOR

LD261848 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today received Great Britain's Ambassador in the Soviet Union Herbert Ben Curtis Keeble at his request.

During the conversations that were the continuation of the recent Soviet-British contacts there was an exchange of opinions on a number of international problems. Pointing out the causes of the aggravation of the situation in the world, Andrey Gromyko emphasized the need of taking real measures for curbing the arms race and for disarmament, for an earliest reaching of arrangements in this sphere on the basis of equality and equal security of the sides.

Andrey Gromyko noted the existence of tension in a number of areas of the world, emphasizing the importance of the quest for solution of outstanding international problems by talks on the basis of respect for lawful rights of peoples and sovereignty of states, impermissibility of interference in their internal affairs. The latest statements of Washington which tries to assume the right to interfere in internal affairs of states of the Middle East were mentioned in this connection.

As to bilateral Soviet-British relations, the Soviet Union, the minister said, is prepared for their positive development in different spheres and expects the British side to show the same readiness.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES DER SPIEGEL OFFICIALS

LD261250 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct, TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev today received in the Kremlin the publisher of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL Rudolf Augstein, Editor-in-chief Johannes Engel and head of the editorial board's Foreign Department D. Wildt, and had a conversation with them which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Assistant of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Aleksandrov, head of the Foreign Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin and deputy head of the Foreign Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee Valentin Falin took part in the conversation.

TURKISH-ARMENIAN STUDENTS ARRIVE IN YEREVAN

GF241356 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The first group of Turkish-Armenian students arrived in Yerevan this week under the auspices of the Turkish and overseas Armenian cultural committee. Ludvig Garibdzhanyan, minister of higher and secondary specialized education in the Armenian SSR, warmly greeted the Turkish-Armenian students, who have come to continue their education in their homeland. He also added that the Armenian people, who have a long history in the field of education, had reached a stage in 1920 where approximately 80 percent of the people were illiterate.

At that time, there were 161 schools in the Armenian SSR with 16,000 students. After Soviet rule, the main concern was the cultural problem. In those years, the first school and Yerevan's governmental university were established. They began with 250 students and 20 teachers. There are 60,000 students in Yerevan at the present time. The total number of students in the Armenian SSR is approximately (?143,000).

This means that the education level in the Armenian SSR is higher than that in most capitalist countries. We cannot help but be proud, because our republic has become a scientific and educational center; with students from more than 30 countries. In the last 20 years, more than 1,000 students -- mainly Turkish-Armenians -- have received post-graduate education in the Armenian SSR. Foreign specialists who have graduated from schools in Soviet Armenia are accomplishing things in their own countries. (?Our first duty is to strengthen our relations with Turkish-Armenian students.)

VAYNO, SHAPOSHNIKOV RETURN FROM NORWEGIAN VISIT

PM231109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS Report "At Invitation Of NKP Central Committee]

[Text] Oslo, 17 Oct -- A CPSU delegation comprising K.G. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee (delegation leader), and V.A. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, visited Norway 10 through 17 October at the invitation of the Norwegian Communist party [NKP] Central Committee.

The delegation had meetings and conversations with the NKP leadership, headed by NKP Chairman M.G. Knutsen. Meetings with the party aktiv and trade union workers were held in Oslo and Trondheim. The CPSU delegation expressed solidarity with the NKP's struggle for the vital interests of Norway's working class and all its working people and for peace and social progress. The Norwegian communists made a high assessment of the consistent foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, aimed at normalizing the international situation, ending the arms race and strengthening world peace. The NKP representatives noted that the interests of the security of the Norwegian people and the peoples of the other north European countries would be served by the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the region and stated their desire to struggle for the practical implementation of this idea. During the meetings the great significance was stressed of the development of relations between the Soviet and Norwegian peoples in a spirit of friendship and good neighborliness.

During its stay in Norway, the CPSU delegation had meetings with representatives of the leadership of the Norwegian Labor Party and the Norwegian Trade Union Federation. The delegation returned to Moscow 17 October.

CPSU'S ZAGLADIN DELIVERS LECTURE IN BRUSSELS

PM231153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS] Brussels -- V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, who is in Brussels at the invitation of the Royal Institute of International Relations, delivered a lecture at the capital's Palace of Academies on the USSR's foreign policy and the struggle of the Soviet people, the CPSU and the Soviet state for the ending of the arms race, the relaxation of international tension and the establishment of lasting peace in our world.

V.V. Zagladin met with politicians who were members of the parliament recently dissolved after the early parliamentary elections had been announced for 8 November. During the meeting there was a discussion of questions connected with the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the World's Parliaments and Peoples."

U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN MIDEAST VIEWED

PM261031 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 3

[Gennadiy Shishkin's "International Review": "Near East: Threat of Intervention"]

[Text] The thunder clouds have gathered again in the Near East. Using the assassination of Egyptian President as-Sadat as a pretext, the United States has sent a detachment of warships headed by the nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz to Egypt's shores and has put on combat alert the Marine units stationed in the Mediterranean as well as those of the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces located on U.S. territory. This is the line of the frank pressure of force toward Egypt, Libya and other countries of this region.

Washington is making no secret of the reasons for the latest show of U.S. "military muscle" in the Near East. "The United States," the Philadelphia INQUIRER cynically stated, "had scarcely managed to recover from the diplomatic and strategic defeat caused by the loss of Iran. Then it gambled on As-Sadat, for whom Washington had prepared the role of regional policeman." Developing this idea, NEWSWEEK writes that As-Sadat "readily agreed to such a role, placed the Ra's Banas air base at Washington's disposal as a forward point for the Rapid Deployment Force, equipped the rebels in Afghanistan with weapons, and helped the United States in the struggle against Libya."

For the U.S. ruling circles the changes in Egypt came as a bolt from the blue. As-Sadat's elimination was immediately seen there as a threat to U.S. Near East imperialist interests. "In recent months," NEWSDAY recalled in this context, "As-Sadat had been the target of quite sharp criticism in his own country for too close a rapprochement with the United States and for subjecting Egypt to excessively strong, Western influence."

Thus, the first aim of Washington's "flag waving" in the Near East is to exert flagrant pressure on the sovereign state of Egypt and to prescribe for it the political course to which it should adhere. U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig stated directly in an NBC interview that the United States is concerned to preserve the agreement with As-Sadat on U.S. Armed Forces' use of Egypt's Ra's Banas military base as well as other military installations on Egyptian territory. Haig did not even conceal that the U.S. measures pursue imperialist goals. "We intend to continue playing a leading role in this region," he stated. And, addressing "circles dissatisfied with As-Sadat's policy," he added threateningly that the United States "will not accept a radicalization of moderate Arab regimes."

But this by no means exhausts the Reagan administration's aggressive schemes in the Near East. The barb of U.S. military preparations is frankly aimed at those Arab countries pursuing an independent foreign policy course, and primarily at Libya, which has long been the object of U.S. imperialism's blackmail and provocation. The U.S. monopolies' organ BUSINESS WEEK candidly reports that "the formulation of combat plans for the eventuality of military intervention is at the center of backstage activity in Washington."

The U.S. press is citing details of the military preparations being actively carried out. The reports concern, in particular, U.S. organization of military action against Libya to coincide with the maneuvers planned to be held on Egyptian territory in the near future. In addition to U.S. forces, Egyptian and Sudanese forces are to be used in these maneuvers codenamed "Bright Star," concentrating them in a region directly adjacent to Libyan territory.

In the current fiscal year the United States has trebled its military aid to Sudan and is openly inciting it to military adventures against Libya. In recent days, Sudanese President Numayri has made a number of threatening anti-Libyan statements. In an interview to the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR he boastfully stressed that he was ready "to carry the Sudanese-Libyan confrontation over to Libyan territory."

Also actively connected with the aggressive U.S. Near East preparations is Israel which, according to the Pentagon strategists' designs, is called on to serve as a support base for the actions of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force in the Persian Gulf region, too. Here it is envisaged as unnecessary to ship tanks and other hardware for these forces' armored division from the United States since Israel will provide them locally from its own stocks. By setting up U.S. bases on Israeli territory, New York TIMES military commentator Middleton writes, the Pentagon hopes to reduce the time required for U.S. forces to reach Saudi Arabia's Zahran oilfields by land to 3 days, Kuwait to 36 hours and Iran to 48 hours.

As we can see, neither life nor historical experience has taught the U.S. ruling circles anything. In an attempt to secure other people's oil and other natural resources for the monopolies, they are continuing to gamble on armed force and on suppressing the peoples' national liberation movements. They close their eyes to the fact that this imperialist policy has already misfired more than once in the past and indeed is obsolete, given the present correlation of forces in the world. The latest example of this is provided by U.S. imperialism's shameful defeat in Iran. Approximately \$12 billion had been invested there by 500 major U.S. monopolies. The Pentagon had armed the shah's regime to the teeth, supplying it with the most modern arms worth many billions of dollars. And it all crumbled like a house of cards under the Iranian revolution's blows.

Even in the United States itself, sober voices are being heard warning the Reagan administration against excessive enthusiasm for methods of force in international policy. Thus, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Van Hollen derides as absolutely unfounded the administration's references to a "Soviet threat" in justification of its own Near East military preparations. "Weinberger's verbiage on the theme of 'the Russians will capture the oil,'" he writes, "is an old song. The trouble with the Pentagon chief's arguments is that they are contrary to all existing data. At the same time as he warns about the Soviet appetite for Persian Gulf oil, his own Defense Department intelligence administration is telling Congress that the Soviet Union's energy prospects seem 'very favorable.'"

Van Hollen expresses open doubt that the "planned gigantic Rapid Deployment Force, numbering 225,000 men and costing at least \$75 billion to set up" constitute the best way of ensuring Persian Gulf oil supplies for the United States.

The absurdity of the plans to "defend" the West's interests by transforming this region into a powder keg is obvious. There is a far more rational and cheap way of achieving this, it was indicated 8 months ago at the 26th CPSU Congress. "No, we have quite different views on how peace can actually be ensured in the Persian Gulf region and in the approaches to it," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated at the congress. "Instead of assembling more and more new sea and air armadas, forces and arms there, we propose to remove the threat of war by concluding an international agreement. By joint efforts and taking all sides' legitimate interests into account, an atmosphere of stability and calm could be established in this region. The sovereign rights of the region's states and the security of the maritime and other communications linking it with the rest of the world can be guaranteed. This is the meaning of the proposals recently put forward by the Soviet Union."

This constructive path remains open to Washington. But, judging by recent events, Washington is stubbornly eschewing it, preferring to travel the adventurist course of whipping up tension and preparing aggressive adventures. Decisively condemning the U.S. attempts to interfere in any way in the internal affairs of Egypt and other states of this region, the Soviet Government warns in its recent statement to the U.S. Government that what is happening over Egypt cannot fail to affect the interests of the Soviet Union's security and that it will follow the development of events attentively.

'BRIGHT STAR' MEANT TO INTIMIDATE NATIONS

LD270004 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] And now comment by our military analyst, Col (Eduard Grigoryev), who takes a look at the U.S. war games to be held next month in the vast region between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. Here is what he writes:

Washington's decision to hold Bright Star military exercises is alarming indeed. As State Secretary Haig put it, the United States would greatly raise the scale of its presence to conduct the maneuvers. The situation in the region is already tense, even explosive. The U.S. administration is not helping to settle the Middle East and Gulf problems. On the contrary, it is putting emphasis on pressure and a show of military might.

Bright Star is obviously a means of blackmailing and pressure. It is meant to intimidate sovereign nations. The war games will involve 4,400 American officers and men. Marines are to land on Al-Masirah, an island belonging to Oman, and in Berbera, Somalia, and troops are to be dropped in the west of Egypt. The exercises will involve American ships, including aircraft carriers in the Arabian Sea. For the first time B-52 bombers from North Dakota will fly over Egypt and drop bombs on a proving ground in the desert along the border with Libya. Egyptian troops alone participated with an American battalion in exercises that were held 1 year ago; now the dangerous military adventure is also to include Oman, Sudanese and Somali troops and Egyptian troops are to be moved to the Sudan. The maneuvers will cover an area of several thousand miles.

A Pentagon spokesman remarked that Bright Star is only the beginning of a series of maneuvers in that area. For a long time the Pentagon would not divulge when the exercises would start and how long they would last, and so many felt the exercises would be a pretext for dispatching more American troops to the Middle East, a camouflaged invasion, so to speak. When it was announced that the maneuvers would last for almost 1 month, from 9 November to 6 December, reports surfaced at once that the Pentagon may prolong the war games.

It is obvious that Washington would like to exert armed pressure on the events in the region. After all, war games are no isolated phenomenon. America is hastily supplying arms to Egypt, to Sudan and some other countries. At the same time it is mounting a hostile campaign against Libya. Official statements are being made about plans to influence the situation in Egypt following the assassination of As-Sadat and to prevent Saudi Arabia from becoming another Iran. In short, Washington is assuming the role of a policeman in the region.

It is easy to imagine the consequences such a policy may lead to. Pentagon large-scale maneuvers in the Middle East are likely to create a precedent of direct armed interference in the events in the region. Some time ago Americans were told that sending American weapons and military advisers to South Vietnam could not harm anyone, but everyone knows what happened, and one can easily imagine where the policy Washington is pursuing may lead to today, a policy of pressure on the Middle East. Will only bomb craters remain in the sand after B-52 planes drop their loads on a proving ground near Egypt's border with Libya? Or perhaps these craters will be a detonator to increase tension in the area once again? Muscle-flexing can no longer frighten anyone, and using force may have dire consequences for the people.

PRAVDA REPORTS FROM 'ON EVENTS IN EGYPT' COLUMN

U.S. Presence

PM261249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline "On Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct -- Citing "informed circles in Cairo," the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH reports that a "coordination and leadership group" consisting of high-ranking American officers has been sent to Egypt. Together with Egyptian representatives they have set up a "joint steering committee" for the purpose of ensuring complete control over the Egyptian Armed Forces.

This committee has issued an instruction to introduce a state of emergency in the Egyptian Armed Forces. Fearing a military coup, it has banned all movements of troop units about the country and ordered the arrest of a significant number of Egyptian officers of whose "trustworthiness" it is not certain.

The American side of the "joint steering committee," AL-JUMHURIYAH writes, is headed by Gen R. Kingston, commander of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, who was in Cairo the day As-Sadat died.

New York, 19 Oct -- The United States has sharply stepped up its presence in Egypt, the New York TIMES writes. The newspaper's correspondent reports from Cairo that the American Embassy in Egypt -- once a modest mission -- has grown to the scale of the second largest American embassy in the world after London. Some 500 diplomats and several dozen military advisers now work there. Several blocks from the embassy is a mission -- the largest in the world -- for handling American aid, which permanently employs a further 127 Americans, not counting numerous consultants on individual contracts.

Maneuvers, Mubarak Interview

PM261243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline: "On Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Washington, 20 Oct -- The United States is continuing to put strong pressure on Arab countries in an attempt to prevent the further weakening of its positions in Egypt.

Lt Gen R. Kingston, commander of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, who has been entrusted with directing the "Bright Star" military maneuvers scheduled for early November on Egyptian and Sudanese territory, declared at the annual conference of the U.S. Army Association that he "will not hesitate to commit to combat even today the troops under my command if the situation demands it."

"The 'Bright Star' maneuvers, in which several thousand U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps servicemen will participate," AP points out, "are regarded by the Reagan administration as a demonstration of U.S. readiness to defend its friends and as a warning to Libya and any other hostile countries" which might take advantage of the assassination of As-Sadat.

New York, 20 Oct -- President H. Mubarak of Egypt has declared in an interview in the New York TIMES that a "group of extremists" is behind the recent events in Egypt. Although the investigation into the circumstances connected with the assassination of President as-Sadat has not yet been completed, it is clear, according to Mubarak, that this group planned to repeat in Egypt what had happened in Iran.

Concerning the links between Lieutenant Colonel az-Zumur, who was arrested recently in Cairo, and Senior Lieutenant al-Islambuli, who directly led the attack on As-Sadat during the military parade, Mubarak emphasized that they both "belong to one and the same network." Citing sources in the Israeli security forces, NBC TV's Cairo correspondent has reported that the interrogation of those involved in the attack on As-Sadat has revealed the existence in the country of an extensive conspiracy of Muslim religious groupings with the participation of armed forces officers and men.

Libyan Officials's Statement

PM261425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "On Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Oct -- Libya nurtures no aggressive plans against neighboring states, Sudan included, and opposes any other foreign interference in the affairs of the region's countries. This was stated by 'Abd al-'Ati 'Ubaydi, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, at a meeting with the ambassadors of Arab and Islamic states accredited in Tripoli.

'Ubaydi sharply criticized gross U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Near East countries. He described the intensification of U.S. military presence in Egypt and the desire to extend it to Sudan and to dispatch AWACS aircraft to Egypt as an attempt by Washington to establish its rule in the Near East and Africa.

'Ubaydi denounced the malicious campaign unleashed against Libya by the Sudanese regime. He expressed himself in favor of taking specific steps within the framework of the Arab League with regard to the Sudanese leadership because of its deviation from the Pan-Arab course elaborated at inter-Arab summit conferences.

AWACS Activity

PM270921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch under general headline: "On Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Cairo, 21 Oct -- In an interview with the New York TIMES and THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, Egyptian President H. Mubarak has noted that the "open door" policy in the economy pursued by As-Sadat will be continued "in new dimensions."

Egypt's airspace is now being patrolled successively, that is almost continuously, by two U.S. AWACS aircraft. Their main zone of operation is the country's western border, and their objective is to spy on Libyan territory. So far only Americans are engaged in the radar surveillance. However, according to the flight commander, U.S. Air Force Col D. Farrington, Egyptian specialists have already been brought in to study the AWACS. During a press conference held at Cairo West military base, he stated that this is being done to ensure that "in a crisis situation" the Egyptians themselves could use the aircraft. Farrington confirmed that both AWACS aircraft will take part in the coming large-scale military maneuvers in the Near East.

Palestine Talks, 6th Fleet

PM261557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "On Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct -- Egyptian President H. Mubarak, in an interview with the Israeli newspaper YEDL'OT AHARONOT, said that at the end of this year or the beginning of the next, he intends to pay an official visit to Israel. After confirming once again that Egypt's relations with Israel will be built on the basis of Camp David, Mubarak at the same time called for "greater flexibility" from the Israeli leaders at the "Palestinian autonomy" talks.

The latest round of these talks began today in Tel Aviv. According to the Egyptian delegation leader, it will take place in an atmosphere of "complete secrecy." It is known, however that the Israeli plan for granting the Palestinians limited rights is still the basis of the talks. As Tel Aviv radio reported, Cairo's stance of trying to dispute this approach to "autonomy" is "unacceptable." According to observers here, this means that there can be no question of any "flexibility" on the part of Israel.

Observers also direct attention to the fact that the United States continues to fuel tension both around Egypt and in the Near East as a whole. News agencies report that the nuclear aircraft carrier America, which was previously in the Indian Ocean, has been directed toward Egypt's shores. Soon it will pass through the Suez Canal and swell the ranks of the 6th Fleet squadron, which has been moved into the eastern Mediterranean region. Over 20 U.S. ships, including the nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz and the helicopter carrier Saipan with 1,800 Marines on board, are already cruising there. All the ships have been on combat alert for a long time.

ASH-SHADHILI VIEWS SOVIET-ARAB FRIENDSHIP

LD261828 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Oct 81

[From "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Grehcko: Statement by Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, secretary general of the Egyptian National Front and former Egyptian Armed Forces' chief of staff, recorded by Yevgeniy (Lukyanov), Moscow radio's correspondent in Algiers -- date not given]

[Text] With regard to U.S. activities in the region following the execution of As-Sadat, they are regarded as being a continuation of its policy in the Middle East region. Naturally we reject any foreign interference and oppose Egypt's being within the Western sphere of influence, or any other sphere of influence. We want to remain within the group of nonaligned states and to base our relations with the superpowers and all other states on mutual respect and on these states' attitude vis-a-vis our issue -- the Arab-Israeli struggle. We are against bases and against interference. We oppose what the United States is currently doing to bolster the Husni Mubarak regime.

With regard to the Soviet Union's attitude, we regard the Soviet Union as a friendly state because if we review the history of Soviet-Arab relations throughout the past 25 years, we see that the Soviet Union has always been the main state supplying the progressive Arab states with the arms which enabled these states to defend themselves -- defend against Israeli expansion and to defend themselves against imperialist influence. Whenever issues relating to the Arab-Israeli dispute used to be submitted, the Soviet Union always stood by Arab rights. Therefore we regard the Soviet Union, as long as it continues this policy, as a friendly state. We cherish this friendship.

Mubarak Statements, Policies

LD262134 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 26 Oct, TASS -- The Egyptian opposition came out not against As-Sadat personally, but against his economic and political line in the country and abroad, said Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, general secretary of the Egyptian Patriotic Front, former A.R.E. chief of general staff.

As the new A.R.E. president declared that he will carry on As-Sadat's policy, the opposition will struggle also against his regime, said Ash-Shadhili speaking in an interview with the Syrian news agency. But we hope up to now that Husni Mubarak will change his stand and will lead Egypt along the right way. We will welcome all positive changes. The present president should release all political prisoners from jails, honour civil liberties and put an end to repressions in the country.

In conclusion Ash-Shadhili spoke highly of the role of the countries of National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation in frustrating the imperialist plans in the region.

MUBARAK THANKS BREZHNEV FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD261750 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct, TASS -- A message of President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Muhammad Husni Mubarak addressed to Leonid Brezhnev was received here. In his message, Muhammad Husni Mubarak expresses gratitude for congratulations upon his election as president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

'ARAFAT NEWS CONFERENCE STATEMENT CITED

PM270845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Neznamov report: "Cooperation Strengthens"]

[Text] The visit to our country by a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] headed by Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has ended.

Touching on the outcome of the visit, Y. 'Arafat stressed at a press conference on 20 October that while in Moscow the delegation had had constructive and successful talks with the Soviet leadership, first and foremost with that loyal friend of the Palestinian people Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

"The present visit," the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee said, "has been the most important yet. We value particularly highly L.I. Brezhnev's statement about granting diplomatic status to the PLO's Moscow mission. The political importance of this step taken by that loyal friend of the Arab peoples -- the Soviet Union -- is enormous. It enables us to move closer to achieving our national objectives, first and foremost to create an independent Palestinian state. We are proud of the high level of Soviet-Palestinian relations and are determined to further develop them in every sphere.

"Our delegation," Y. 'Arafat went on, "has come to Moscow at a time when the situation in the Near East is becoming increasingly dangerous. Israeli terror and repressions on the occupied territories are increasing daily.

"Under such conditions the conclusion of a strategic alliance between the United States and Israel is a threat not only to the countries in the region but to the whole world."

Y. 'Arafat flatly rejected the attempts by the United States and the other participants in the Camp David deal to substitute plans for so-called "autonomy for the Palestinians" for a solution of the key question of granting the Arab people of Palestine the right of self-determination and to create their own independent state.

Touching on the outlook for continuing the struggle for a just peace in the Near East, Y. 'Arafat spoke highly of the proposal put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress to hold an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO. Our favorable view of the Soviet initiative, he said, was given by the April 1981 session of the Palestine National Council. It has not altered. We regard the Soviet proposal as a basis for achieving a comprehensive settlement in the region.

Concluding the press conference, on behalf of the delegation members and the Arab people of Palestine, Y. 'Arafat cordially thanked L.I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people for their constant and unfailing support for the Arab peoples' just cause.

Seen Off by Ponomarev

PM261439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] On 21 October the PLO delegation headed by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Y. 'Arafat, which had been in the Soviet Union on a friendly visit, left Moscow. The delegation included members of the PLO Executive Committee and eminent figures in the Palestinian resistance movement.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY TALKS HIDE U.S. INTENTIONS

GF261632 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1800 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Camp David"]

[Text] Representatives from Egypt, Israel and the United States have begun negotiations in Tel Aviv on Palestinian autonomy. The pursuit of this matter started in May 1979. At present, the participants in the Camp David accords are trying to [word indistinct] the suffering of the Palestinian Arab people in Lebanon -- suffering that is the result of U.S. and Israeli tactics.

The United States does not want complete peace in the Middle East. This is why it is evading a solution to the Palestinian problem. As for Israeli leaders, they are in no way altering their position. On the contrary, they are tightening their rule over the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israeli military forces are occupying Arab territory, including Palestinian territory, by use of force. The Tel Aviv leaders are conducting a premeditated policy in an effort to hold on to the occupied lands economically and politically.

What aim are the Camp David partners pursuing regarding Palestinian autonomy? The U.S. (?THIRD WORLD) journal says that the long duration of these negotiations serves the new Egyptian Government's desire to subject the Arab world to its will. The Camp David leaders are only pretending to resolve the Palestinian autonomy problem.

In an attempt to resolve the Middle East problem, the Soviet Union has proposed a general meeting of all interested Arab parties, including the PLO.

ANDERSON REPORT ON USSR INVASION OF IRAN FALSE

LD262028 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Another falsehood in the series dealing with a mythical Soviet threat has been circulated in Washington. Jack Anderson, an observer of the Washington POST, has declared with his usual reference to certain secret papers, that the Soviet Union plans a full-scale invasion of Iran.

In order to back up at least by something his sensational report, Anderson started calculating how many divisions the Soviet Union will need to launch an attack and thus throw on the West a strangling noose of the oil lasso.

Anderson has come out with his invention at a time when Washington decided to use the developments in Egypt as a pretext and go ahead with the buildup of its military presence in the Middle East and Southwest Asia. A huge armada of American military ships is now plowing the waters in the Persian Gulf. Preparations are in full swing for the "Bright Star" military maneuvers due to begin on the territories of Egypt and the Sudan early next month. Units of the interventionist rapid deployment corps have been put in a state of high military preparedness. Deliveries of arms for pro-American regimes are increasing.

At one time Washington tried to justify its aggressive actions in the region by the need to set the American hostages in Iran free. The hostages have long been back at home, but the American policy has not changed. The United States continues whipping up tension in the region. It keeps threatening independent oil-producing countries and is resorting to all sorts of distracting maneuvers in order to justify its moves.

Anderson's invention about the invasion of Iran planned by the Soviet Union is one of them. Anderson, notorious for his contacts with the Central Intelligence Agency, has earned himself a reputation in the American journalists' circles as a supplier of a sensational material. But his latest sensation is clearly (?rotten). Jack Anderson's pseudosecrets are nothing more than a component part of the policy of pressure, intimidation and blackmail which Washington is pursuing toward Iran and other sovereign countries of the Middle East and southwest Asia.

KHOMAYNI DEPLORES INTERNAL QUARRELS, EXTREMISM

LD231900 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 23 Oct. TASS — Reports keep coming in from different Iranian provinces about arrests and executions of the regime's opponents.

According to the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, yesterday in the city of Shiraz 18 persons were executed on charges of putting up armed resistance to the authorities. According to official count, 1,423 opponents of the regime have been executed in Iran from June of this year.

Tehran's radio reported that in the area of the town of Bushir in southern Iran, the police uncovered a "network of plotters". 25 people have been arrested. In the town of Neged in the north-west of Iran a prominent religious figure Mullah 'Abdol Kerim Mustafa was killed in an armed attack.

The leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ayatollah Khomeyni has called on the command of the corps of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution and the leadership of the Shi'ite clergy to settle the differences that have arisen between them. Khomeyni has appointed his closest associate Ayatollah Hoseyni 'Ali Montazeri as a go-between in the settlement of the differences that have arisen. Khomeyni has called on the guards to forego their excessively extremist views. He said that some of the members of the corps of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution incorrectly understood the aims and the tasks of the Iranian revolution.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON GONABADI'S LENINGRAD VISIT

LD241126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, Mr Mohammad Shahab-Gonabadi, the minister of housing and urban development, is heading a delegation currently visiting the Soviet Union. Continuing his visit, he has arrived in Leningrad from Moscow. After meeting with officials of Leningrad municipality to talk about housing issues, the minister of housing and urban development and the delegation accompanying him visited housing factories and the Olympic complex in Leningrad.

On the second day of the Iranian delegation's stay in Leningrad they met with the city's main housing office. City officials explained reconstruction methods used in the areas of Leningrad which had been destroyed during World War II. The minister of housing and urban development and his delegation then visited Leningrad's reconstructed areas and the housing complexes.

MAKEYEV, KEBIN ATTEND PDRY EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM261315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of the Holiday"]

[Text] On 13 October 'Abdallah Ahmad Bukayr, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Soviet Union, held a reception on Revolution Day, the national holiday.

Present at the reception were I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials.

BREZHNEV, GROMYKO, USTINOV WELCOME YAR PRESIDENT

LD261534 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct, TASS -- 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Arab Republic of Yemen, arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The visitor was met at the airport by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Dmitry Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defence of the USSR, and other officials.

Arrival Statement

LD261958 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct, TASS -- "I am highly gratified by the opportunity, which has presented itself, to visit the friendly Soviet Union," stressed President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic in a statement for the press upon his arrival in Moscow.

"This is my first visit to the land of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and it will enable me and the delegation accompanying me to familiarize ourselves in detail with the tremendous achievements in building a new way of life by the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union," the president pointed out.

"In the course of this important visit," he said, "we will also have an opportunity to meet with the Soviet leaders and discuss with them questions pertaining to a broadening and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Yemen Arab Republic and the USSR, which will enable us to use the Soviet Union's rich experience for continuing at high rates the process of our country's construction, ensuring its social progress and economic prosperity."

"Along with the deepening of the principled humanitarian fundamentals along which are built Yemen-Soviet relations based on mutual respect and peaceful coexistence, all-round cooperation should develop in the mutual interests of the Yemen people and the peoples of the Soviet Union. In the course of our talks numerous Arab and international problems will be touched upon.

"I am confident that our talks with the Soviet leaders will yield positive results for the development of our ties and a permanent widening of prospects of constructive cooperation between our countries," the president of the Yemen Arab Republic said.

Kremlin Talks

LD271210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Soviet-Yemeni Arab Republic [YAR] talks were held in the Kremlin today. Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. On the YAR side were: President of the Yemeni Arab Republic Salih; Vice President 'Abu Shawarib; member of the Consultative Council Dr 'Abd al-Wahab Mahmud and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr.

At the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, there was a thorough examination of relations between the USSR and the YAR in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. Topical international problems, primarily those connected with the situation in the Near East, were also discussed.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed satisfaction at the successful development of relations between the two countries, a firm foundation of which is the treaty of friendship of 1964, and came out for their further strengthening and widening for the benefit of the peoples of the USSR and the YAR.

In discussing international problems, concern was unanimously expressed at the growth of tension in the world, and the need was stressed for active work by all peace-loving forces directed toward curbing the arms race, toward eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, and consolidating peace.

The parties to the talks devoted special attention to the situation in the Near East. It was noted that the continuing exacerbation of the situation there is the result of the aggressive policy of Israel, and of the imperialist forces that are its patrons. It was emphasized in this connection that a comprehensive Near East settlement must be achieved as soon as possible, and that the only real way to do so is to hold an international conference on the Near East, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The sides resolutely condemned the policy of separate deals as contradicting the vital interests of the Arab states and peoples. They reaffirmed their determination to work toward a just and lasting peace in the Near East on the basis of full withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to set up their own independent state.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union has never had any hostile designs in relation to the states of the Near East, or of any other regions of the world. The Soviet Union is the sincere, consistent and disinterested friend of all the Arab peoples, and has no wish to acquire military bases on the territory of Arab countries. The Soviet Union wants one thing only: lasting peace in the neighboring Near East, and good relations with all the states of the region without exception.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY ACADEMIC DELEGATION IN USSR

PM261319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Syrian Ba'th Party, a delegation from the Ba'th Party's Higher Institute of Political Sciences headed by Institute Rector E. Namjah visited the Soviet Union from 6 through 13 October. The Syrian guests familiarized themselves with the CPSU's party study system.

KUZNETSOV CHAIRS MEETING ON PLANNING, BUDGET

LD261346 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct, TASS -- In view of the forthcoming session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet instructed the Planning and Budgetary Commission and the other standing commissions of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet to examine on a tentative basis the state plan of the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985; the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1982, progress in fulfilling the 1981 plan; the state budget of the USSR for 1982 and the report on fulfilling the budget for 1980.

Today Vasilii Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chaired a meeting of the representatives of the standing commissions of the chambers which discussed procedures for the tentative examination of the country's plan and budget.

Today a joint sitting of the Planning and Budgetary Commission and the other standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place in the Kremlin.

Altogether 16 joint preparatory commissions have been formed from among members of the standing commissions for the tentative examination of the relevant sections of the draft plans and budgets. Organisational meetings of the preparatory commissions took place on the same day.

PRAVDA URGES MORE RATIONAL BAKING POLICY

PM261127 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 October publishes on page 2 a 2,500-word Dmitriy Valovoy "economic review" entitled "Break." Pointing out that there has been a steady decline in Soviet consumption of bread and bread products in recent decades, while sales plans have been increased, the article maintains that bakeries have been obliged to concentrate on producing large quantities of large loaves, which are the cheapest to produce, or else on producing expensive fancy goods rich in sugar, fat, chocolate and other costly ingredients in order to fulfill their plans.

The article notes that more than 5 percent of all bread baked ends "in the trash can" -- sufficient to feed two republics such as Belorussia and Armenia plus two Russian cities and requiring 1,141,000 hectares of land, 13,000 tractors and 100,000 workers to grow.

The obvious solution, it says, would be to bake smaller loaves in line with public demand -- which is what Shchekino bakers started doing last month. The result was that the bakery fulfilled the monthly sales plan by only 91 percent, labor productivity fell, the wages fund was reduced and no bonuses were awarded.

The writer concludes that it is necessary to switch the sector to working in accordance with the party and government resolution on improving the economic machinery, which emphasizes the importance of the indicator of normative net output rather than gross output.

IZVESTIYA ON ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

PM261247 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 20 October in the morning edition, page 1, carries a 1,200-word editorial under the headline "Forming Communist Conviction." Pegged to the recent Moscow conference of chiefs of VUZ social science departments, the editorial notes that "the party organizations and social science departments still have a lot to do to ensure that under present-day conditions the VUZ's fulfill completely the role of centers for the Marxist-Leninist education and communist formation of future specialists," and outlines specific ways in which this should be done.

ECONOMY, CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES URGED

PM261311 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 42 Signed to Press 12 October 1981 publishes on page 11 a 2,200-word article by Doctor of Economic Sciences G. Sarkisyan under the rubric "Economic Mechanism of Intensification" and the headline "Economic Growth and Economizing on Resources," noting that "the significance of saving material resources as a source of economic growth increases as the scale of production and intensification expand." "The rational use and saving of material resources," Sarkisyan points out, "serve as the most effective means of optimizing proportions and improving balance in the development of the national economy," and goes on to discuss the saving of resources in domestic life and in industry, emphasizing that saving resources involves far less expenditure than the corresponding production outlay. "The saving of raw material, fuel, materials and electricity," Sarkisyan continues, "should be viewed in organic connection with increasing live labor productivity and the return on fixed production capital." Finally, Sarkisyan outlines the projected figures for increasing the national income and raising labor productivity in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

DEVELOPMENT OF MICROBIOLOGICAL INDUSTRY ANALYZED

PM261309 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 42 Signed to press 12 October 1981 publishes on page 2 a 1,800-word unattributed review under the headline "Development of the Microbiological Industry," noting that in the past 15 years the output of the microbiological industry has increased almost tenfold and emphasizing the important role played by fodder yeast in livestock raising. The review goes on to outline plans for the industry's further development in the 11th 5-Year Plan, noting that "paramount attention" must be paid to the use of existing reserves for enhancing production efficiency. While noting the industry's successes, the review also points out that "some plans of the Main Administration for the Microbiological Industry are building up planned capacities only slowly, although the plan deadlines have elapsed." Finally, it discusses the importance of improving the output quality and the need to save raw material and fuel in the industry, and complains that the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry are failing to fulfill their contract commitments for the delivery of raw material to the microbiological industry.

PRAVDA ON CENTRALIZING SMALL-TOWN HEATING

PM261301 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 October 1981 carries on page 2, under the headline "To Conserve Heat Is To Save Fuel," a 1,400-word article by Z. Shiraks, main specialist at the "Latgiproprom" Institute, advocating that heat supplies in small and medium-sized towns "be centralized by developing a network of rayon boilers with a capacity of 10-400 gigacalories." The current situation, with many individual plant and building boilers, means that "spending on service personnel and fuel outlay are great and the environment is severely polluted," and it is "unprofitable" to centralize small-town heat supplies by constructing full-blown heat and power stations. Shiraks describes the experience of introducing the rayon boiler system in Latvia, and goes on to discuss "undesirable consequences" of centralized heat supplies. He suggests that operating personnel be given a "material interest" in carrying out the extra work involved in regulating centralized heat supplies to individual buildings so as to avoid waste; calls for "differentiated heat and fuel expenditure according to the season" so that winter fuel reserves are accumulated at other times of the year; urges that buildings not be heated when they are unoccupied; and advocates that more attention be paid to heat insulation.

BRIEFS

FUEL ECONOMY IN TASHKENT -- Workers at the republic's Transport Administration have saved more than 500,000 tons of gasoline and 150 tons of diesel fuel this year. This fuel has been saved due to the joint efforts of communists and drivers as well as to their determination to fulfill socialist pledges. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 25 Oct 81 GF]

CONSTRUCTION IN ARMENIA -- Construction is progressing in various districts of Yerevan. One of the main projects completed this year is in (Yerepouni) Rayon, where more than 10,000 people will be able to move into modern buildings. Future construction plans include new hotels, cultural institutes, health resorts and sports stadiums. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 20 Oct 81 GF]

JAN-SEP STOCKRAISING PERFORMANCE ASSESSED

PM261239 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 43 Signed to Press 19 Oct 81 p 18

["Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes" unattributed "January-September Review" -- First paragraph is EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] The editorial board has received USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of stockraising on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-September 1981.

The working people of kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock units are making every effort to obtain as much cheap output as possible during what remains of the pasture period. In the last 9 months many farms have secured increased meat and milk production. However, a number of regions have still not overcome the lag in the sector's development allowed to occur during the summer months as a result of the severe drought.

I Production of Livestock Products

In January-September this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-September 1981	January-September 1981
		as percentage of January-September 1980
Meat Production (livestock and poultry sold for slaughter, live weight) -- thousand tons	11,659	102
of which:		
Cattle	6,742	100.7
Hogs	2,820	103
Sheep and goats	774	100.8
Poultry	1,323	109
Gross milk yield -- thousand tons	50,559	97
Average milk yield per cow -- kilograms	1,789	97
Hen eggs obtained -- millions	35,732	106
Average egg yield of laying hens -- eggs	156	102

As those figures show, meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the past 9 months shows some increase over the same period of 1980. Gross milk yield was 3 percent lower than in January-September last year. At the same time working people on dairy units in the Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Tadzhik, Armenian and Turkmen SSR's secured increased milk production.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-September 1981 increased 2,049 million eggs compared with the same period last year. There were increases on the farms of all republics except Turkmenia.

II Purchases of Livestock Products from Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Type of Product Purchased	Purchases in January-September 1981	January-September 1981 as Percentage of January-September 1980
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand tons	11,435	103
Milk -- thousand tons	44,125	99.3
Eggs -- millions	33,727	106

The volume of sales of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms during this period showed an increase of 334,000 tons compared with January-September last year. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 350 kg. The average weight of hogs was 101 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products were down by 330,000 tons. At the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Voronezhskaya, Penzenskaya, Saratovskaya, Rostovskaya, Kurganskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Kemerovskaya, Tyumenskaya, Irkutskaya and a number of other oblasts and of Krasnodarskiy, Stavropolskiy and Altayskiy Krays increased their sale of this output.

Egg sales to the state in January-September 1981 showed an increase of 1,871 million eggs over January-September 1980. The largest increase in purchases of this product was secured on the farms of the Tadzhik, Kirgiz, Ukrainian and Kazakh SSR's.

III Production and Purchases of Livestock Products Broken Down by Union Republic

Republic	January-September 1981 as Percentage of January-September 1980					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	102	97	106	103	99.3	106
RSFSR	103	96	106	105	97	106
of which:						
Non-Chernozem Zone	101	90	107	102	89	106
Ukrainian SSR	100.3	99.5	106	101	99.0	107
Belorussian SSR	96	91	104	98	105	105
Uzbek SSR	107	106	107	106	105	106
Kazakh SSR	105	99.5	107	105	105	107
Georgian SSR	106	99.1	104	106	98	105
Azerbaijan SSR	105	105	106	108	104	105
Lithuanian SSR	106	98	104	106	127	104
Moldavian SSR	84	99.9	107	80	98	105
Latvian SSR	102	96	105	100.5	95	105
Kirgiz SSR	98	99	108	99.7	100.8	108
Tadzhik SSR	102	100.2	119	105	101	113
Armenian SSR	99	104	102	99	108	104
Turkmen SSR	98	104	97	101	111	96
Estonian SSR	101	99.9	101	100.8	100.6	100.3

In January-September 1981 procurement organizations purchased 1,783,000 tons of milk and 441,000 tons of livestock and poultry from the population's personal plots. In addition, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other state farms purchased 72,400 tons of livestock and poultry and 1,111,500 tons of milk from the population on a contract basis.

IV Livestock Numbers

As of 1 October 1981 there were 91.1 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhoses, which is 344,000 more than on the same date last year. There were 29.8 million cows, an increase of 59,000. There were 58.4 million hogs, which is 178,000 more than on the same date last year. Sheep and goats numbered 124.9 million, or 378,000 fewer than there were as of 1 October 1980. Poultry numbers totaled 691.3 million, an increase of 16 million.

Cattle numbers increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of all union republics except the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Georgia. Hog numbers increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of eight union republics, the exceptions being the farms of the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Armenia and Estonia. The number of sheep and goats increased on the farms of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Estonia. Poultry numbers increased on the farms of most union republics except the Ukraine and Turkmenia. The biggest increases in poultry numbers (11-15 percent) were achieved on the farms of Belorussia, Uzbekistan and Georgia.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses are now preparing for the switch to livestock stalling. They are transporting fodder to the livestock units, repairing the premises and equipment and adjusting the machinery of fodder shops. It is important to complete this work more rapidly and to make full preparation for the livestock wintering.